The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1906 XLIII—NO. 45

FOOD SUPPLIES PER CAPITA.

Figures Concerning Massillon State Hospital.

A GOOD SHOWING IS MADE.

During the Past Year the Cost of Beef Per Capita at Massillon Hospital was $6 89—At Cleveland it was $7.86 and at Athens $11 97—Personal Notes.

Superintendent H. C. Eyman, of the Massillon state hospital, returned this week from Columbus, where he attended a conference of the hospital officials of Ohio. A statement of the per capita cost of food supplies, etc., at state hospitals for the year ending November 19, 1905, was given out. The figures show, among other things, that the per capita consumption of beef at the Massillon hospital, based on inmates and employes, amounted to $6.89 At Athens it was $11.97, at Cleveland $7.86. The total consumption of meats, on the same basis, was, at Massillon $10.25, at Athens $14.45 and at Cleveland $15.15. Of wheat flour the Massillon hospital consumed it to the extent per capita of $6.84, Athens $5.25, Cleveland $5.97.

The average per capita wages of attendants per year at the Massillon hospital is given as $311.16, at Athens $274.34, at Cleveland $287.73. The higher average at Massillon is due to the fact that the number of inmates is greater here than at either of the other two institutions named. The same general averages appear in the figures representing all other expenditures. The institutions for which figures are given are Athens, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Longview, Massillon, Toledo and Gallipolis.

The following monthly report has been given out by Dr. Eyman: Patients in the hospital December 15, 1905, 1,501; admitted during the month, 35; discharged as recovered, 3; died, 8; number of patients in the hospital January 16, 1906, 1,525.

Professor Landreth and the Misses Mary and Josephine Miller, of Cleveland, and Miss Katherine Ries, of Myersdale, Pa., are guests of Miss Ethel Eyman. They came down to attend the dinner dance at the Massillon club Friday evening and will remain over Sunday.

Dr. Harris, of the hospital staff of physicians, left Saturday morning for a brief visit at his home in Kenton.

There was a large crowd of visitors at the regular hospital dance Friday evening.

The Rev. O. P. Foust will preach at the hospital on Sunday.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Sessions Will be Held in but One Room Next Week.

Canton, Jan. 26.—Judge Ambler will hold court in Carroll county next week. The following assignments have been made for next week's sessions of the common pleas court in Judge Harter's room, Monday being devoted to the arraignment of prisoners:

Tuesday, January 30.—Shumaker vs Irwin et al; Stark I. and M. Company vs Emmerman Brothers' Company; Oliver vs Dorrance et al; Edney vs Reeves; Shufelt vs Shufelt's administrator.

Wednesday—Moore vs News-Democrat Publishing Company; Clark vs Ducomb et al; Clark vs Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad; Conner vs Canton-Akron Railway Company; Weaver vs Snyder et al; Deibel vs Hoberdier et al.

Thursday—Loutzenheiser vs Kreibrill et al; Kaltenbach vs Pocock Coal Company; Graham vs Insurance Company; Graham vs Insurance Company; Neyens vs Walters; Dennis & Dickey vs Pennsylvania Company.

Friday—Little's administrator vs C. T. & V. railroad; Carnahan S. E. Company vs Canton Hollow Block Company; Criswell vs Canton city; H. Middleton Company vs Diamond Metal Lath Company; Harlan vs Canton city; Schuff et al vs Alliance city.

Tuesday morning the petit jury will convene before Judge Harter. It is composed of the following members: Levi Bates, Washington; Jacob W. Smith, Canton; David Bates, Paris; Milton Shaeffer, Canton; H. Budd Pfands, Canton; Frank Baird, Canton; E. R. Bennett, Bethlehem; John Teeples, Lake; Jacob Shilling, Tuscarawas; Marion Ake, Osnaburg; William Martin, Massillon; George W. Young, Lake; Henry Margo, Canton; Abraham D. Coldren, Canton; Louis Ruch, Lawrence; William S. Ringgenberg, Canton; Samuel Holibaugh, Nimishillen.

The attorneys for those indicted by the last grand jury in connection with the investigation of the Canton State bank trouble met in the attorney's room in the court house yesterday and decided that Judge W. W. Hole, of Columbiana county, would be a suitable selection to preside over the trials.

REDS' HALL OF FAME.

Assassin Czolgosz is Held in High Esteem.

Monongahela, Pa., Jan. 27.—Leon Czolgosz, slayer of President McKinley, occupies a conspicuous place in the hall of fame of the Washington county anarchists who are being relentlessly pursued by the police of Monongahela and the Washington county authorities. Along with that of Gaetano Bresci, who killed King Humbert of Italy, the picture of Czolgosz hung on the wall of one of the meeting places at Finleyville, where two more of the gang were taken early yesterday morning.

Constantina Levi, the alleged secretary of an organized band of "Reds" here, and Petro Foracki, also a leading member of the gang, were arrested in the house by Chief of Police Logan and Officer Thomas and taken to the Monongahela jail, from which they will be removed to the county prison tomorrow. Both men are more than ordinarily intelligent and their demeanor in no way indicates they have been guilty of wrongdoing, yet the police claim they have incriminating evidence against both. This consists mainly of letters found in the house, planning meetings in the house of John Spada, at Baird Station, the head of the society and the first arrested. Completely worn out, Chief Logan this evening went home to rest. For fifty-six hours he had not had a wink of sleep.

The arrest of Spada, Levi and Foracki almost completes the round-up of the alleged leaders, though another is being hunted—Petro Larracchi, whose name is countersigned on nearly all the letters that passed between Spada at Baird and Levi. There are over a hundred warrants yet to be served. It is thought that the disruption of the gang is complete. The men now under arrest are charged with extortion, blackmail and robbery.

Late last night the raiding party started for Finleyville and at 2 a. m. drove up to a house at Rocky Hole, a few miles from here. When the police entered Levi and Foracki were hastily secured and a search of the premises begun. On one of the walls hung the portrait of Czolgosz and a small medallion photograph of Bresci was found. Levi would not explain the presence of the pictures.

The report that Michael Carrazola, the wealthy Italian merchant who was mysteriously shot at Dunlevy several days ago, was killed at the instigation of a supposed Black Hand gang is not believed by the authorities. Carrazola, it is said, had incurred the hatred of some of his countrymen.

Strangely out of place among the anarchistic literature found in Spada's house yesterday morning was a Sabbath school leaflet. It was a choice treasure of Johnnie Spada, aged 10, which he had received on his only visit to Sunday school shortly before Christmas. The little fellow had attended owing to the promise of a good woman that he would get a box of candy, but his father refused to allow him to attend more than the once because the boy wanted a penny for collection like the other boys. Friendly persons have taken an interest in the little fellow's welfare and hereafter, or at least during his father's incarceration, he will be a regular attendant at the little mission at Baird.

A dispatch from Bridgeport, Conn., says that Leopold Spada, a brother of the man arrested at Washington, lives in that city. He admits sending some letters to his brother in Baird, but denies that they contained anarchistic utterances.

BREAD AND WATER DIET.

No More Square Meals to be Served Tramps.

Hamilton, O., Jan. 27.—Extraordinary measures have been adopted by Mayor Thomas to rid Hamilton of the tramp nuisance. Yesterday he sent two men charged with vagrancy to the workhouse for thirty days, on a diet of bread and water, and requested the sheriff to see that the men got nothing but the bare necessities. Mayor Thomas says that the comforts of jail life have been too attractive to tramps.

To feel strong, have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, use Burdock Blood Bitters, the great system tonic and builder.

WHAT GASOLINE HAS DONE.

Burned Someone to Death Every Week of 1905.

MANY GIRLS' BEAUTY MARRED.

In Five Years 2,000 Buildings Were Fired by the Treacherous Fluid—State Fire Marshal Davis Waxes Eloquent on an Inflammatory Subject.

State Fire Marshal Hy. D. Davis says in his last bulletin: Gasoline vapor explosions in Ohio burned to death more than one person for each week during 1905 and dangerously burned more than three.

It marred the beauty of many a maiden, but most of those burned were mothers.

In five years 2,000 buildings, more than one a day, have been fired by this treacherous fluid.

The fact that in these fires the gasoline sounds its own alarm in advance and the blistered person whose carelessness caused the explosion runs screaming for help, gets fire fighters to the spot at once. This makes the average loss per gasoline fire but $330, which is less than one-fourth the average cost of fires. Still the property so consumed during last year was worth more than $100,000.

Does not humanity suggest that effort be made to safeguard by statute the sale of a fluid that is roasting the ignorant or careless?

Does not business interest demand that the cause of so great a fire loss be seriously considered and dealt with?

A label, containing a caution not to handle near an open light, affixed to every package of gasoline sold for domestic purposes would lessen carelessness in handling it, and to prohibit its use as wash water inside a building might save some property and lives.

The only state law which refers to gasoline prohibits its sale for lighting except in streets or in machines buried outside the building.

This petroleum product which continuously gives off a vapor that makes an explosive of the air with which it mixes, is sold as freely as flour. Yesterday I saw a child get a nickel's worth of gasoline in a liniment bottle which had a rag stopper.

Gasoline vapor, unlike all other inflammable gases, sinks in air, spreads over the floor and is drawn up by the current produced by any open light and ignited. Gasoline may be fired by an electric spark due to rubbing fabrics, especially silk, in it.

Gasoline never explodes. It cannot because it contains no oxygen and oxygen is necessary to the combustion which constitutes an explosion.

The high explosives used in war all contain oxygen so that they can be exploded without the presence of air. If the mixture is eight parts of air to one of vapor the explosion is most violent.

If the proportion of gas to air is large it burns slowly.

Gasoline has so wide a range of usefulness in the home that aristocratic society now smells of it. It renews the party dress and destroys the bedbug. I do not mean to introduce the bedbug into aristocratic society, but not all the buildings burned by pursuing with gasoline the bug that gets there, have been shanties.

"Milady down the avenue in stately splendor goes,
No longer follows in her wake the attar of the rose,
Nor essence of the violet, nor commonplace cologne,
But a refined and stylish scent of far more regal tone.
And as she grandly sweeps along men say, 'Ah! There's a queen
Of swagger, swell society. She smells of gasoline.'"

Y. M. C. A. ASSOCIATION.

Henry G. Davis Delivers Address at Annual Dinner.

Washington, Jan. 27.—(By Associated Press.)—Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, spoke last night at the annual dinner of the Young Men's Christian Association of Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. He said many railroad companies and manufacturing companies are providing for associations composed largely of their employes, where their men can find rest and recreation while off duty.

Cures baby's croup, Willie's daily cuts and bruises, mamma's sore throat, grandma's lameness—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—the great household remedy.

NO TROUBLE GETTING A JURY.

Decided Tailor-Made Gown was a Perfect Fit.

Akron, Jan. 27.—Pretty Anna Bock made a big mistake when she gladly consented to appear in court here yesterday in a tailor-made suit which she claimed was faulty and did not fit. She put on the suit in the anteroom of the court and appeared before Judge Paterson, and it cost her $75, the price of the suit, for which she was sued. The suit fitted her to the full satisfaction of the justice, the jury of staid citizens and the two tailors who were called as expert witnesses. They patted every seam in the trim jacket, as it hugged closely its living model; they pulled down the jacket and brushed all signs of creases out of the skirt. Miss Bock was in tears when the trial ended, and the plaintiff, Joseph Wein, ladies' tailor, rolled his eyes and muttered that he was vindicated.

A COCKING MAIN HELD IN CANTON

Police Heard of It After It Was Over.

TWO ROOMS FOR 17 HUNKIES.

Canton's Disreputable Citizens Leave for Massillon as Soon as Their Terms in the Workhouse Expire—A Marriage License is Granted to Massillon People.

Canton, Jan. 27.—The Canton sports who went to Zanesville to see a big cock fight were bound to have some fun somewhere, and after their return Friday night they attempted to have a main at Meyer's lake. When it was discovered that this would not be tolerated there they went to the cellar of a house in Werner avenue, where five flies took place. A large amount of money changed hands as the result. The Canton police never heard of the affair until it was all over, thinking that the sports were merely returning home when they jumped off the train from Zanesville.

Canton is now attempting to steal the laurels from Salt Lake City, for the discovery has just been made that a "Hunky" resides in Massillon street keeping two sisters under the same roof. One of them is his wife and has five small children, while the other is still unmarried but has four children, of which he is the father. The latest arrival was a pair of twins. These twelve persons and five boarders occupy one house with only two rooms in it.

Dorothy LeFay, who was sent to the workhouse by Mayor Smith a few days before he retired from office, was released from that institution Friday, a friend having paid her fine and costs. Dorothy will not reside in Canton longer but has taken up her abode in Massillon.

Anthony Cherry, a bartender at a local restaurant, before Justice L. M. Barry, has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Miss Grace Coates, of Alliance, who is charged with the theft of a diamond ring valued at $25. It seems that Cherry and the Coates girl met and she asked to wear the ring. He claims that she refused to give it back. This was several months ago and a warrant was issued once before in the asme case, but at that time the girl could not be located.

It is said that the Canton-Akron Street Railway Company is beginning to "hedge" and that they will return to the old schedule next Monday and that the cars will traverse the same routes that were in vogue last summer.

Ernest Wiseman, jr., and Cora M. Huff, of Massillon, have been granted a permit to marry.

The divorce case of Elizabeth Neidlinger against Valentine Neidlinger, of Massillon, which was started before Judge Harter, Thursday afternoon, was continued Friday, and early in the afternoon, Judge Harter denied the decree. Cruelty and intoxication were the charges. Attorneys Willison and Day represented the plaintiff and Attorney Upham, the defendant.

SPECIAL LOW RATES

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, February 15th to April 7th, 1906. Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to IRA F. SCHWEGEL, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central R'y, 407 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LIVES LOST IN A HOTEL FIRE.

Three Bodies Recovered, Others in the Ruins.

ALL KNOWN DEAD ARE WOMEN.

Diplomatic Corps at Caracas Disapproves of Venezuela's Action in French Consul's Case—Another Midshipman Dismissed—House Votes on Eight Hour Law.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 27.—(By Associated Press.)—At least three lives were lost early today in a fire which badly damaged the Richardson hotel, and it is believed others will be found in the ruins. Seven injured persons were taken to the hospital, while nearly a score of others were treated by physicians. All the known dead are women, two of whom have not been identified. The third was pastry cook at the hotel. The fire is believed to have been started in the kitchen from an overheated stove.

The fire was first seen at 1:55 o'clock. When the firemen reached the scene the flames had penetrated to several of the floors and dense smoke was issuing from the windows, to which many of the guests in the upper part of the structure had fled to escape suffocation. The firemen and police rescued many guests, but during the first half hour that the fire was in progress it was not known that there had been any fatalities.

WAS AN OFFICIAL.

Diplomatic Corps Cannot Accept Venezuela's Position.

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 27.—(By Associated Press.)—Twenty-five members of the diplomatic corps today delivered to the Venezuelan government a formal joint note stating that they cannot accept Venezuela's position that M. Taigny, former French charge d'affaires here, had been deprived of his official character and that he only ranked as a French citizen at the time of his forced departure from this country. The diplomats have communicated the text of this note to their respective governments.

MIDSHIPMAN DISMISSED.

Chester A. Bloebaum Convicted on Charge of Hazing

Washington, Jan. 27.—(By Associated Press.)—The secretary of the navy has directed the dismissal of Midshipman Chester A. Bloebaum, of Missouri, in execution of the sentence imposed by the court martial at Annapolis on conviction of hazing. The cases of Midshipmen Merriwether and Miller are under consideration at the navy department. Midshipman Merriwether resigned before his trial on the charges of hazing, and that complicates his case.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW WAIVED.

Will Not Apply to Alien Labor on the Isthmus.

Washington, Jan. 27.—(By Associated Press.)—By a vote of 120 to 108, the House today waived the eight-hour law for alien labor on the Panama canal. The provision is an amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was passed. Nineteen Republicans voted against waiving the eight-hour law and one Democrat, Mr. Dearmond, voted for it.

TWO JOINT CONFERENCES.

Separate Meetings Held by Central and Southwestern Fields.

Indianapolis, Jan. 27.—(By Associated Press.)—Two joint conferences between the bituminous coal operators and the miners opened today, one of the central competitive field and the other of the Southwestern districts.

The entire subject of the wage scale and other demands was referred to a joint scale committee and conference adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

ROLL GROWING LESS.

Washington, Jan. 27.—(By Associated Press.)—In the past six months 280,006 pensioners of the civil war have died. The total number of pensioners December 31, 1905, was 678,284.

FAVORS LOCK CANAL.

Canal Commission Sends Report to Secretary of War.

Washington, Jan. 27.—(By Associated Press.)—The isthmian canal commission today concluded its consideration of the report of the board of consulting engineers with respect to the type of the isthmian canal and adopted a report to the secretary of war. No official announcement was made, but there is good reason to believe that they have summarized the two reports and have recommended the construction of a lock canal, with an eighty-five foot level.

MINING LAWS ARE DISOBEYED

Chief Mine Inspector Harrison Issues Instructions.

THE OPERATORS ARE CRITICISED

Section of the Law Regarding Breakthroughs Frequently Ignored, and at Many Shafts but Little Attention is Paid to the Condition of the Hoisting Cages.

Under date of January 20, George Harrison, chief inspector of mines for the state of Ohio, issues the following instructions to the district mine inspectors of the state:

Dear Sirs—Complaints have been somewhat numerous recently in regard to violations of the mining laws and rules of the department, particularly that the breakthrough law was being ignored, especially in Belmont, Jefferson and Harrison counties, as well as complaints of this kind from other counties. We also have a great many complaints from districts where there are shaft openings, that hoisting cages are not equipped with effective safety catches, and that, in fact, some cages are entirely without them. There are other complaints of non-compliance and violations of law, but the ones already mentioned are very serious and important ones. The mining laws of Ohio are so mild and far from covering the conditions of mining at the present time that it is certainly no hardship for operators to comply with them, and there can be no tangible excuse offered for those who seek to evade them. While Ohio has fortunately enjoyed immunity from fatalities caused by the breaking of hoisting ropes in shaft mines, and by gas and dust explosions which are constantly taking place at mines in other states, you are all aware that we have all the conditions in Ohio that produce such results. Remember that "procrastination is a thief of time," and that if life is lost at any mine in your district through non-compliance or violation of the law, you may be held morally or criminally responsible or negligent. There is but one course to pursue, and that is to enforce the law in every particular, and no mine manager or company who considers your responsibility can have any objections if they desire to be fair and have any respect for the law or consideration for the safety of their employes.

Any man who seeks to evade the law would resort to every recourse to shirk responsibility if a calamity came. Wherever you find that there are no safety catches on hoisting cages in shafts, do not fail to give orders at once to the person in charge that prosecution will follow if any person, no matter what position they occupy, is permitted to go down or up the shaft in such cages. Give the same order if safety catches are attached and you find them defective. If the opening is one of two openings required by law, lose no time in taking such course as the law provides and directs.

Order all places stopped that exceed sixty feet beyond a breakthrough until one is made at the sixty feet point, and otherwise see that the law is complied with.

FOUND GUILTY AT LAST.

New York, Jan. 27.—(By Associated Press.)—Captain William H. Van Schack was today found guilty of criminal negligence in failing to have fire drills on the steamer General Slocum, which he commanded in June, 1904, when that steamer was burned with a loss of one thousand lives. He was immediately sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1906.

The Valley correspondent of the Wilmot Review conveys to that journal the discouraging information that "news are scarce." The Review evidently intends to remedy matters, for it announces: "Next week we will publish a list of all those who paid their subscriptions during the month of January." It is to be hoped that news are not scarce in this line.

Officials "forgot" to put our morning mail on the train at Massillon Saturday. What do you think of that?—Dalton Gazette.

Think! Why we think it was outrageous. But what luck for the village solons who thereby had an excuse to sit around the grocery stove all day waiting for the combined morning and evening mail.

The state fire marshal in his last bulletin, printed in another column, has much to say on the subject of gasoline. Briefly he doesn't approve of it for domestic purposes and particularly does he disapprove of it as used for the indiscriminate cleaning of women's garments. The fact that in the year 1905 some person in this state was burned to death every week through the agency of gasoline seems to justify the fire marshal's eloquence on the subject.

Representative L. M. McFadden, of Fayette county, is a physician and as such he understands the serious effects of the indiscriminate use of cigarettes. He is the author of the anti-cigarette bill and has great hopes for its passage. Mr. McFadden says that his bill is practically a copy of the Tennessee law which has been declared constitutional by the United States supreme court. When Tennessee passed the anti-cigarette law the cigarette agents secured lists of all the young men in Tennessee who smoked cigarettes. From other states they wrote to these young men, telling them how they could secure all the cigarettes they wanted. In this way cigarettes were shipped into Tennessee to the private consumers and the law was practically a dead letter until the United States supreme court declared it unconstitutional. When that was done they stopped sending the cigarettes into Tennessee from other states and the cigarette speak-easies were done away with. The McFadden bill, if passed, will make it impossible for these cigarette speak-easies to be operated in Ohio.

EAST GREENVILLE PLAYING TRICKS.

The Independent has received the following open letter, addressed to Governor Pattison, of Ohio:

Dear Mr Govner—Just a few lines to let yo no that I thank you fore trying to close the saloons on Sunday. But, dear Mr. Govner, they are playing tricks on you in East Greenville. Some have parlors. Some have halls. These are used in place of barrooms. So pleas Mr Govner send your detectives out. I meny times wondered why this law wasent passed long ago. There are mothers and children that are ashamed to go out on Sunday on account of their clothes and at the same time their husbands and fathers are drinking in the saloons.

The Independent is surprised at East Greenville and hopes that the governor will do as requested. From certain evidences here and there it begins to look as though the chief executive of Ohio already has his detectives "out" and that a lot of self constituted sleuths are busy seeing things at night, on Sunday and at other times for the general good of their several communities. The poor women in East Greenville and other places who are deprived of decent clothing while the men of their families drink up the money that should buy them, may take heart. The decent people of this state are trying to enforce the laws and their efforts will yet reach the saloons of Tuscarawas township.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation—weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulets (25 cents per box) correct the liver, tone the stomach, cure constipation.

Read the "want" columns' daily

Good seed will not always insure a good crop, but the first step to insure a poor one is to use poor seed.

The beet sugar business is developing rapidly through the irrigated sections of the west, but is not meeting with much success where it comes into competition with corn, cattle and hogs.

We notice that most of the specialists who go into the squab raising business soon give it up. It seems to be one of those things which figure out well on paper, but rarely pan out dividends.

This is the season of the year when the hired man gets his fingers trimmed up in good shape with the corn sheller and shredder. Some men are totally unfit to have anything to do with machinery, being either so careless or so foolhardy that it is a wonder that they are not all killed off.

There will be but little improvement in agricultural methods the country over until in some way the one year renter is disposed of. From the very nature of things his methods and practices place a ban on all good farming. Being here today and gone tomorrow, he can play nothing but a skin game, and he always does it to a finish.

The yellow refrigerator car which is so common a sight on all our railroads represents one of the greatest economic changes which ever came to the country and at the same time represents the concrete economic rascality of the country as well. It represents the wealth and greed of the trusts and the financial hides of the little shippers.

A reader in Indiana wishes to know the best remedy to prevent worms on grapes. This trouble may be prevented by spraying the vines at proper times. If he will write to the director of the Indiana experiment station he will be furnished without charge with a bulletin which will cover the whole question of spraying—time to spray, nature of solution used, etc.

One of the most successful stock men whom we know got his start twenty-five years ago as a result of his father giving him a calf. It is proper to note here that when the calf grew into a fat steer the old man did not sell it and pocket the money. A good many generous fathers do things this way, and their sons do not grow up to be successful stock men. There ought to be a law to give boys their rights in matters of this sort.

Where the large dent varieties of corn are grown it quite often happens that the cribs will be empty along in August, when a supply of corn is needed to finish off a lot of hogs. We have a friend who cleverly provides against this contingency. He plants a few acres of the early Yankee corn as early in the spring as he can and has this crop all ripe by the fore part of August, just when he needs it, nearly two months in advance of the maturing of his field crop. This plan is well worth trying.

The raising of 100 bushels of corn on one acre of land is by no means so difficult a proposition as many men think. Of some twenty or more boys, mere lads, who formed a corn club to see what they could do in raising each one-fourth of an acre of corn none of them raised less than at the rate of 100 bushels per acre and many went much above this figure, one raising as much as 137 bushels per acre. The lesson afforded by this experiment is that men who raise but thirty or thirty-five bushels per acre can easily double their yields if they will put more work on less land.

There should be two days sacredly set apart on every farm for special work. One day should be devoted to tree planting, the planting of trees in waste nooks and corners all over the farm, evergreens on the knolls too barren or too rough for cultivation, willows along the runs and draws, shade trees at intervals along the highway, and then another day should be devoted to a general clearing, picking up day around the homestead. These two days properly used would do more to improve the looks of the average farm than any other one thing we know.

A very common mistake which we notice all over the country is the effort of city councils to start public parks in sod ground, planting the young trees in the tough sod. If it is desired to lay out and secure a public park the first thing to do is to plow the land deeply and thoroughly fertilize it; then the trees may be planted, and for two or three years the land should be cleanly cultivated, after which it may be seeded down. It is almost impossible to make young trees even live, much less grow satisfactorily, when sod bound, for the trees must make roots before they can make tops.

Potatoes at a dollar a bushel are a luxury. Fifty cents is enough.

New York market is in daily receipt of potatoes grown in Germany. It looks queer that this country some way cannot grow its own potatoes.

The Pacific coast will send to eastern markets 30,000 carloads of citrus fruits this year and probably with more profit to the grower than last year.

The cut over jack pine sections of the north country are not apt to prove a very good investment for the farmer. The soil is almost always very thin and sandy and about two decent crops are its limit.

We have more respect for a lady who can concoct a savory soup than we have for one who can play a fandango on the guitar. Music is all right, but while it may soothe a savage man it will never act as a pacifier for a hungry one.

Alfalfa and corn make a perfect combination and a perfectly balanced ration. Only a small part of the country is able to successfully grow both of these crops. It is more successfully done in the states of Kansas and Nebraska than anywhere else.

Some men claim that four quarts of clover seed is ample seed for an acre of land. It might be if it could be sown exactly right, but with our usual methods of sowing it is not. Many clover raisers lose half the value of the clover rotation by scrimping on seed.

An eastern farmer will pay a dollar a load for manure and haul it ten or twelve miles, while out west we have known men to move their barns to get rid of the accumulation of fertilizer and in one case to clean up a feed yard with a four horse scraper and dump the scrapings into the creek near by to be washed away.

One of the funniest things we have come across lately was the case of a prominent breeder of Jersey Red hogs. He had some pedigreed hogs of this breed on exhibition at a state fair, and some jealous rival made the discovery that red paint had been liberally used to cover up some color defects in the animals. It is needless to say that this breeder will never hear the last of this

We have a friend who rented a large farm last year on share rent, he to have two-fifths of the corn crop delivered in the crib as rent. He told us the other day that his share of the corn returned him $6 per acre. While this is a good rent, there is one bad feature about it. He thinks it is such a good thing that he wants all of his farm planted to corn this year. He has only got to follow this up for a very few years and the land won't return him $2 an acre.

The Jap has learned to live and support a family on two acres of land or less. The time is coming when men in the United States can do no better than to learn how to do the same thing on ten acres of land. The possibilities of securing a good living in connection with the scientific and intelligent culture of a small piece of land are only just beginning to be understood in this country. Too many of the American people are trying to live off each other.

We noted a field of corn the other day which did not yield to exceed twenty-five bushels an acre, and one corner of the field had been used by a city of 2,000 people as a dump ground for the offal and garbage of the town. It seemed queer that with this abundant supply of fertilizer right on his land the man did not have sense enough to use it to feed his poor corn crop; but, then, there are lots of men who own land who do not know enough to last them overnight.

We are all aware that there has been of late a very marked advance in the price of leather. The hide of a beef critter is worth more than twice as much today as it was four years ago. A reason for this is to be found in the great demand made upon the leather supply by the automobile trade of the country and the further fact that America is now not only producing shoes for our own people, but is capturing the markets of the world. The hide of the old canner is now worth as much as the meat.

We are wont to associate the idea of education with schools, colleges, professors, teachers and text books, but really a very large part of the most valuable education attainable is to be obtained entirely outside of such instrumentalities. The education which one obtains as a result of observation, by keeping the eyes and ears open, by the reading of newspapers and books, the reasoning from cause to effect, is of itself an education of the highest type. Perhaps one fault of our modern methods of education lies in the fact that this last mentioned training is too much ignored.

While we most heartily favor the teaching of the elementary principles of agriculture in the country schools, this largely by object lessons, we do not favor making it one of the regular studies, for the reason that most of our country schoolteachers, being young women, are not competent for this work. Then the other studies are already enough to tax both pupil and teacher, but largely as a sort of recreation a little time may be most profitably spent each week in taking up the study of many of the practical and common things which enter into the life of the child in the country in the line of nature study in its many forms.

THE COMPENSATIONS OF WINTER.

While northern winters bring severe cold and deep snows and are reckoned by some people as a serious drawback to life in northern latitudes, still the winter brings large compensations. For one thing, the soil of the north country is securely locked up for a period of four months, during which time there can be no depletion of fertility by erosion. In the south country the reverse is true, the ground not freezing to any depth, the heavy rains taking the place of the northern snows. All cultivated land is subjected to continuous loss by erosion during the winter. Again, cold though the weather may be in the north, travel is not so badly impeded by the snows as it is in the south by the almost bottomless mud. Then we notice that wherever there are marked and radical changes in the seasons and a wide thermometrical range there is a certain type of alertness, ambition and energy characterizing the people which is largely wanting in regions of a milder climate. It comes this way: A man in the north must work as hard as he can during the summer in order to keep from freezing and starving in winter, and inasmuch as men do not like to work hard they will not do it unless compelled to. Now, it is so ordered that the harder a man works the more of a man he will be physically, morally and intellectually, and thus it comes that the cold winters of the north country are really a blessing in disguise.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

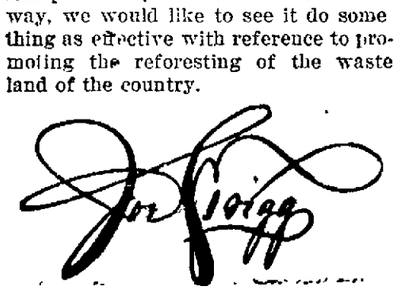
Some of the brightest and most successful men whom we know obtained their early education at the district schools in the country. It has always been a mystery how it was that these schools, often poorly taught and always short on facilities and apparatus and often slimly attended somehow seemed to lay better educational foundations than many of the more modern, more largely attended and better taught city schools. We are inclined to think that the boy in attending the country school was at the same time getting a very valuable education along the line of hard work, self denial, training his powers of observation and learning to reason from cause to effect. There is much of benefit in an outdoor education, far more than we usually think. This sort of training is practically denied the city boy, who, finding everything ready made to his hands, does not develop that self reliance, that inventive genius and that independent habit of thinking which come as compensations to the country boy for what we call lack of opportunity. The fact seems to be that the country boy, given later on the advantages of the modern city school, is almost invariably able to hold his own and very often frequently surpasses his city taught comrade.

A HOG MENAGERIE.

We noted in a pasture the other day a regular hog menagerie, about a hundred pigs which had been crossed and recrossed until they were a sight to behold. There were black hogs, white hogs and red hogs, white hogs with black spots, black hogs with white spots, red hogs with black spots and black hogs with red spots which made them look more like a lot of guinea pigs than anything else. Some men go crazy upon this crossing business and absolutely neutralize all the benefits to be derived from the keeping of improved breeds of stock by their stupidity and lack of intelligence in mixing breeds up. This thing always results in one way, and that is in the degeneration of all breeds used and the creation of a lot of pedigreed scrubs. The best way is to take one breed and stick to it always, seeking to improve it by the selection of the most perfect and best bred breeding stock. One will see this same thing in lots of poultry yards, where Leghorn, Langshan, White Brahma and Plymouth Rock have conducted a co-operative society in the production of the most ordinary and unprofitable kind of scrub fowl. It does not matter much what breed of animals or birds you may select if you only keep them pure and strive to improve them.

REFORESTING THE WASTE PLACES.

There are millions of acres of land in nearly every state which could be more profitably devoted to the growing of timber than any other thing. We have been busy for a hundred years despoiling the primeval forests, and they are practically gone, the people in even the most heavily timbered sections of the country being forced to burn coal as a fuel. All land, no matter where located, which is too steep and hilly for cultivation should be put to growing trees. We do not begin to realize the benefits and profit which would accrue throughout the country at large if all such rough land were devoted to the growing of the conifers—the pines, spruces and cedars. Such planting of waste acres would have more than a mere money value. It would greatly beautify the landscape; it would temper the force of the winds, and in a general way do very much to conserve the rainfall and prevent the disastrous floods which are becoming so common in the cleared and hilly sections of the country. Now that the government has got the irrigation problem practically solved and well under way, we would like to see it do something as effective with reference to promoting the reforesting of the waste land of the country.



BLAME SHORT SESSION

Said to Be a Cause of Extravagance.

THE ATTACKS ON THE PRESIDENT

His Popularity Unshaken—Monument Proposed to Jim Hill—Champ Clark and Keifer as Farmers—Throwing Jewelry at a Congressman.

Washington, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Extravagance of the government and the misuse of public money have been quite thoroughly discussed of late in congress, but it remained for Representative Livingston of Georgia to get right down to the one great cause of the trouble—the short session of congress. In three months congress must do all the business of the country for a year, and it cannot properly legislate in that time. The appropriation bills are full of extravagant items because it is utterly impossible to give them the attention that they should have. The plea is made that there should be no extra session after the short session expires because of the expense to the government, but there is not much additional expense. The salaries of all senators, representatives and employees continue whether or not congress is in session.

President and the Country.

It has been asserted that there is a systematic effort throughout the country to break down the president's popularity, the scheme being engineered, it was claimed, by those who wanted to defeat railroad rate legislation. That such a movement is afoot is doubtful, especially that there is any organization or system connected with it. The railroads for more than a year past have been hard at work trying to create a sentiment against rate control by the government, but no one has made that opposition the vehicle of an attack upon the president. In fact, those who think that there is a "systematic attack" seem to base it more upon late criticisms of the president than anything that occurred during the summer. If there is anything in these reports of organized attacks there is no chance of success. The president's position with the people is too well established to be shaken.

Dwight on Jim Hill.

"The time will come when the people of the northwest will build a monument to Jim Hill," was a remark made by John W. Dwight, a member of congress from New York, but who is well acquainted with affairs in the northwest, as he is owner of a big wheat farm in North Dakota. "When Hill first built his railroads into the northwest wheat was selling for $1.25 a bushel and the freight rate was 35 cents a hundred. When the price of wheat went down to a dollar and lower there was a howl that could be heard across the state of Minnesota. Hill met the low price of wheat with a reduction of rates. As he improved his railroads and rolling stock he still further reduced rates, and now we pay 12 cents a hundred where we formerly paid 35 cents."

Farmers In Congress.

During a speech by General Keifer of Ohio there was a discussion about seed corn, Keifer taking issue with Champ Clark as to the cost of such corn, Clark putting it at 40 cents an acre and Keifer 5 cents.

"By some kind of a roping in process," declared Clark, "some fellows from Colonel Hepburn's district get $2 a bushel for seed corn from Iowa."

"Your constituents do not buy that kind of corn," said Keifer. "I know they don't where I am interested, and I am a farmer in the west."

"So am I," said Clark.

"I understand," replied Keifer. "We are both farmers."

"I want to say," interjected General Grosvenor, "that neither of the gentlemen looks the part."

"You are correct," assented Clark.

"I like the compliment," said Keifer, "but there are some slick fellows in my district who look better than I do, and they are farmers."

"And I will say to General Grosvenor," said Clark, "that we look fully as much like farmers as we do like statesmen."

More About Corn.

But there was more said about seed corn. "If my constituents would take my advice," declared Clark, "they would not buy another bushel of Iowa seed corn as long as the world stands."

"I tried to introduce a new seed corn into Nebraska," remarked Keifer mildly, "and I came very near being excluded from ever going back there again."

"The corn in Missouri," put in Lacey of Iowa, "all runs to cobs, and they work them up into pipes."

"They make about half a million dollars a year out of corncob pipes in my district," declared Clark.

"And no corn on the cobs," Lacey remarked, while the house laughed at the Missourian.

But Clark would not assent to this assertion, standing up for Missouri corn.

Jewelry For Prince.

A short time after Representative Prince of Illinois had made a speech in the house he was standing near the side of the chamber and a lady's gold watch dropped from the gallery and fell at his feet.

"Ah," said Representative Wachter of Maryland, who saw it. "Prince, you have made such a hit that the ladies are throwing jewelry at you, as they throw flowers to a matinee idol. You're lucky that it isn't cabbages."

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Public Sale!

I, the undersigned, will offer at public sale at my residence, 3¼ miles west of Justus and 3½ miles east of Mt Eaton, on the road leading from Navarre to Mt. Eaton, and 4 miles north of Wilmot, better known as the John Brenninger homestead, on

Tuesday, February 6, 1906,

the following property, to-wit: Five head of horses, consisting of one mare coming 6 years old, three 4 years old and one coming two years old, sound and good workers; 60 head of cattle, consisting of four good cows, 47 steers weighing from 700 to 1 000 each, two full blood short horned bulls weighing 600 and 700 pounds each, and seven yearling steers and heifers. The whole lot of cattle are all well bred—in fact are the best that I have ever handled—nearly all dehorned and in good condition. 28 extra good Southdown breeding ewes, bred to have lambs in April; one good Southdown buck. 40 head of hogs, consisting of eight brood sows to farrow in March and April, and 32 shoats Little clover seed by the bushel, together with farming tools and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp, sun time, when terms will be made known.

WM. BRENINGER.

F. W. Andrews, Auctioneer.
Wm. Kalp and W. S. Lash, Clerks.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	30
Creamery butter	32-34
Eggs, per dozen	
Chickens, spring, lb dressed	
New Cabbage, per head	8-10
Lettuce, per lb	18
Onions, per peck	40
Potatoes, per bushel	90

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	22 25
Eggs, per dozen	20
Chickens, live, per lb	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed	18
Chickens, dressed	10
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Live Pork	4½
Dressed Pork	6½

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	83
Oats	32-33
Corn	52

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	65
Straw, per hundred	50
Shelled corn, per bushel	75
Oats, per bushel	38
Corn	60
Hay, loose, per ton	$8 $9

No Pill is as pleasant and positive as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These Famous Little Pills are so mild and effective that children, delicate ladies and weak people enjoy their cleansing effect, while strong people say they are the best liver pills sold. Never gripe. Sold by Chas. W. Cupples.

Horse Sale.

The Devery Brothers, two miles northwest of Canal Fulton, one mile southwest of Warwick, on the Lester farm, will sell at public auction, Friday, February 23, one car load of Dakota horses. These horses consist of draft farm chunks and general purpose horses, a few pair of match teams and high going horses. These horses were bought January 2 and are now acclimated and ready for work. See bills later.

HOOD RUBBERS

TRADE HOOD RUBBER COMPANY BOSTON MARK.

NOT MADE BY A TRUST

IF YOU CANNOT GET THESE RUBBERS FROM YOUR DEALER-WRITE US

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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DEMANDS PRESENTED

Miners Submit Scale Formulated by Them to Coal Operators.

ARE RIDICULED BY ROBBINS

Head of Pennsylvania Employers' Delegates Says Miners' Conclusions Are Erroneous—Price of Coal Has Declined, He Emphatically Declares

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 27.—A called session of the international convention of the United Mine Workers of America failed to place the convention on record as favoring extreme measures to force the operators of the central competitive district to admit the operators and miners of the southwestern district to the joint conference.

When the operators and the miners met, President Mitchell moved the adoption of the scale committee's report. He recalled the reduction accepted two years ago by the miners with the remark that it had resulted in no real benefit to the operators or to the miners.

Speaking of the run of mine basis, President Mitchell declared that "there can be no permanent peace in this industry until this fair and honest method of measuring and paying for our work in the mines is adopted."

Quoting from the report of the Pittsburgh Coal Company that prospects are encouraging for the ensuing year, and from reports obtained from trade journals, he declared that the price of coal on cars at the mines in various parts of the country has increased from 30 to 75 cents a ton within the last six months.

Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, said the operators are convinced that there must be a reduction in the cost of producing coal, how much they have not determined among themselves, because they want to know that the scale they adopt during the present conference shall be permanent throughout the central district and not subject to amendment or change by district conferences. Quoting from a statement which he said had been drawn from the books of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, he asserted that it revealed a decrease in the selling price of coal during the last year of 31 cents a ton.

"I am surprised that you miners should come here and demand an advance in wages," said Mr. Robbins, "except as a pretext that you wish to keep what you have.

"So far as the run of mine basis is concerned, the Pittsburgh district cannot, and will not, operate on that basis."

The machine differential he declared to be equally absurd. Debate closed with Mr. Robbins still occupying the floor.

The joint scale committee of miners and operators includes:

Ohio operators—Principals, John Winder, H. C. Chapman, George H. Hornickel, F. M. Osborne. Alternates—W. K. Field, S. E. Sheldon, J. J. Roby, John M. Roan.

Ohio miners—Principals, W. H. Haskins, D. H. Sullivan, G. W. Savage, William Greene. Alternates—John Moore, George Cecil, Percy Tetlow, Robert Legg.

Pennsylvania operators—Principals, F. L. Robbins, George H. Jones, George Schleuderburg, W. W. Keefer. Alternates—George A. Magoon, J. T. H. Stoneroad, W. M. Coulson, H. J. Verner.

HAPWOOD NOT GUILTY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME MAKES REMARKABLE ADDRESS TO JURY.

New York, Jan. 27.—An unusually sensational trial came to an end when a jury in the criminal branch of the supreme court reported that Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, was not guilty of criminal libel.

"I will not attempt to disguise from you the utter loathing and contempt I feel for some of the witnesses whom I myself have introdueed," declared District Attorney Jerome to the jury in his argument for the prosecution for criminal libel brought against Norman Hpagood, editor of Collier's Weekly on complaint of Justice Joseph M. Deuel of the court of special sessions.

"It may be that I ought not to be here prosecuting one of the best friends I've got for a crime which in my private judgment I believe he ought to have done and which I might have done in his place with more heat and more vim than he displayed. The law, not to restrict the liberty of the press, has provided that if the published article be true and published with justifiable ends it is a defense.

"There is scarcely a morning paper that does not print vile scandals and obscene matter. I don't see what interest it conserves to publish such stuff. It is put there for no other purpose than that of paying dividends to the stockholders. The average newspaper is run from the counting room standpoint. Many of the advertisements are but a corruption fund to induce quiet about this, that or the other. This is not a pleasant statement to make, but if you ask the average newspaper man why a certain paper let up on a certain proposition, his reply will be: 'Why, didn't you see that ad. of so and so?'

"These papers haven't yet reached the condition that this vile sheet has reached. I am not here to justify Town Topics."

Wheeler to Sleep in Arlington.

Washington, January 27.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler will be buried in Arlington cemetery with full military honors Monday afternoon.

PITIFUL TALES TOLD

SURVIVORS OF VALENCIA DESCRIBE THEIR DREADFUL SUFFERINGS.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 27.—The rescue party and nine survivors of the wrecked steamer Valencia who were at Darling Creek telegraph hut reached Bamfield at 6:30 last night after a trying march over the almost impassable trail. F. Conners, the survivor of the wreck who got lost on Turtle island, was found last night. He was almost dead from exhaustion.

The steamer Calvor reported at Bamfield that she had picked up a raft from the Valencia off Turtle island upon which were three bodies which have been identified as Wallace, a waiter; Nelson, third engineer, and an American marine from the United States warship Concord.

The tug Lorne, which returned at midnight from the wreck of the Valencia, brought John Segalos of San Francisco, a fireman, rescued by the City of Topeka from the raft, and placed on board the Lorne. He is a Greek. In an interview he told of a futile attempt made by him to swim ashore, carrying a line through the breakers to attach the line between the wreck and shore, and of how he and 17 other survivors had spent from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. of Wednesday on a fragile raft, buffeted by the gale and swamped by the seas until picked up by the Topeka.

Segalos, speaking to an Associated Press correspondent on board the tug Lorne after being transferred, said:

"It was my turn on watch in the fireroom when at 11:50 Monday night the Valencia, going very slowly, suddenly struck the rocks and shook from end to end. Orders came to the engine room to reverse. The boat backed from the rocks and shortly afterward the water came rushing in at the rate of about a foot a minute, and we all knew the steamer was doomed.

"The officers and crew passed out life belts to everybody and orders were given to man the boats. It was terrible—the darkness, the rain, the crashing of the wreck and the roar of the boiling surf. Panic seized many and there was a blind rush in the blackness to get to the boats. At about 12:30 I saw a boat loaded with 25 people drop from the davits and every one fell into the sea. Among them was the first assistant engineer, now rescued and on board the steamer City of Topeka, going to Seattle. I helped to load three more boats, but they were swamped. About this time the Valencia drifted broadside to the rocks.

"Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock three unsuccessful attempts were made to shoot lines to shore, but nothing could be done. That afternoon I volunteered to swim to land. A rope was fastened to me and I plunged into the surf.

"Before I left the wreck a passenger, a woman I did not know, came to me and offered to give me a thousand dollars if I would get a line ashore. I told her I could not accept her money, as it was my duty to try to save lives.

"It was no use. I was simply dashed back by waves so I cut the line and a life buoy was thrown to me and I was pulled on board stunned.

"As the vessel settled passengers and crew sought the masts and rigging. Many were swept off the decks. Others jumped into the water, seeking to swim ashore. On Wednesday morning Capt. Johnson told us the only chance for safety lay in the rafts. He urged the women to get into them. There were about a dozen women alive then, some in the rigging and some on the deck house. They refused to take to the ratts. I jumped from the mast where I had climbed, and was helped upon one of the rafts. The sea was running heavy and there was a fog in which we lost sight of the other raft that left at the same time. It was about six hours afterwards that we were picked up by the Topeka and received every care and attention on that vessel."

CIDER CAUSES MURDER.

Husband Killed, Wife Wounded by Her Former Suitor.

Coatesville, Pa., Jan. 27.—Thomas Walley was arrested at Downington, charged with the shooting of Joseph B. Carpenter and Lizzie Carpenter, his wife. Carpenter was killed almost instantly and his wife is in a serious condition at a hospital.

Testimony at the coroner's inquest was to the effect that the woman had spent the evening at a cider shop near her home at Entrekenville. Carpenter went to the place to take his wife home. Walley, who was there, interposed and a quarrel resulted. Walley first shot Mrs. Carepnter in the side and then turned the weapon upon her husband. Walley fled but was located at Downingtown. Carpenter and Walley came to Coatesville together about four years ago, and Carpenter married Lizzie Faust. It is said that he was jealous of Walley.

SENT TO SOUTH AFRICA

To Find Water for Army by Means of Divining Rod.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—Emperor William has commissioned Herr Von Uslar to proceed to German Southwest Africa and find subterranean springs by means of a divining rod. Von Uslar has a wide reputation as a water finder, but scientists refuse to admit his claims that he has discovered water by means of a divining rod.

The emperor heard of Von Uslar and ordered the ministry of public works to inquire into the matter. They collected numerous testimonials. The emperor thereupon decided to utilize Von Uslar's powers for the purpose of alleviating the water famine in German Southwest Africa, where the German troops are seriously handicapped by lack of water.

France May Adopt Boycott.

Washington, Jan. 27—As a preliminary to a naval demonstration France is now considering the initiation of a boycott of all Venezuelan products, of which she is the largest foreign purchaser.

MANES IS CAPTURED

Alleged Principal in $800,000 Bank Robbery Arrested on Broadway, N. Y.

IS RECOGNIZED BY DETECTIVES

American Bookmaker, One of Two Men Who Escaped Punishment for Crime, Betrayed by His Peculiar Gait—Bank Clerk Their Tool.

New York, Jan. 27.—Central office detectives of this city have arrested a man for whom they declare the police of the world have been searching for more than four years. The prisoner, who was picked up on the street by a mere chance, is declared to be James Manes, formerly an American bookmaker, who is wanted in connection with the famous bank of Liverpool robbery of November 22, 1901, the English institution which through forger yand conspiracy was defrauded of more than $800,000. Subsequently $380,000 of this amount was recovered from the conspirators, the bank having sustained a net loss of more than $400,000.

While admitting his name to be James Manes, the man under arrest asserted that he is entirely ignorant of any plot by which the bank of Liverpool was robbed and had no part in the affair. After being taken to headquarters and examined Manes was locked up. He will probably be held to await word from the English authorities, who have been apprised of the arrest. The local police claim there is no question as to the identity of Manes, who is 55 years old and walks as though a victim of locomotar ataxia. His condition, the police declare, aided them in identifying him.

Recognized by Photograph.

The arrest was made by Detectives Cain and Collins of the headquarters staff at Broadway and Forty-second street, where they came face to face with Manes in the midst of a rush-hour throng. They had but recently been reading of the Liverpool bank robbery and had been discussing the escape of Lanes. the only person unaccounted for in connection with the big swindle. They had studied the features of the missing criminal from a photograph and when they saw the man who they claim answered the description to the person wanted they immediately put him under arrest.

In the history of the crimes of the world the conspiracy to rob the Bank of Liverpool will always hold the distinction of being one of the most ingenious and conscienceless ever planned. The entire scheme turned upon the weakness of a bank clerk, who, while drawing a salary of $750 a year, became a victim of the betting craze and played the races. His accomplices were sporting men, several bookmakers and a prizefighter. Not only did the bank clerk play into their hands through his losses at the race track, but he was deprived of the occasional big winnings he made through some pretense. The clerk forged Rully, the name of one of the bank's depositors, until finally more than $800,000 had been taken out of the institution and turned over to the coterie of race track men. Finally, without having profited a penny, he went to the penitentiary for ten years, a sentence he is now serving with hard labor.

Made Victim of Bank Clerk.

The bank clerk was a young fellow named Thomas P. Goudie. His associates were Dick Burge, an English pugilist; F. T. Kelly, a man named Stiles, Laurie Marks, and James Manes, all bookmakers. Goudie confessed the plot and pleaded guilty to charges of forgery, fraud, conspiracy and false pretense. Dick Burge and the bookmakers Kelly and Stiles were arrested, but Marks and Manes escaped. Burge was given ten years. Kelly and Stiles, by pleading guilty to conspiracy to defraud, escaped with sentences of two years each, Marks is believed to have committed suicide by jumping from an English channel steamer. Manes never was traced.

From Burge the police recovered $150,000. The authorities subsequently learned that Marks had $60,000 and Manes $170,000 to their credit in an English bank. This money was seized and returned to the Liverpool institution.

Goudie, once he had begun to lose money at the race track, became easy prey in the hands of the gamblers with whom he had carried on his transactions. He always used the name of one of the bank's heaviest depositors, but this name never came out.

During the trial of Goudie a clerk employed by the bookmaker Marks told the jury a story to show how easily the accused man was swindled. One day he had wagered heavily on a race, entrusting his commission to Marks. The horse won and Goudie was entitled to $125,000 on the deal. That night the bookmakers sent a telegram to Goudie saying he had been ill and was not in business at the race track that day.

Will Invite the President.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Senator Penrose has made an engagement with President Roosevelt to receive on Monday, February 5, Gov. Pennypacker, Speaker Walton and President Pro Tem Woods, respectively of the house and senate of the Pennsylvania legislature, and Lieut.-Gov. Brown, who will come as a committee to invite the president to the ceremony incident to the laying of the corner stone of the new state house at Harrisburg next October.

Battle of Life Too Strenuous.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—Leo Livingston and W. A. Sewell, salesmen, both of Baltimore, were found dead in a room in a boarding house, 930 Spruce street. The gas was turned on. The men left letters in which they said they were out of work, had no money and decided to commit suicide.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Summary of Business Conditions Throughout the Country.

New York, Jan. 27.—Dun's weekly review of trade says today: No change appears in the business situation, weather conditions favoring outdoor work, but causing accumulation of heavy wearing apparel. Reports from the northwest are favorable but most other sections have found bargain sales necessary to reduce stocks of winter goods. Rubber mills have reduced time to five days a week, and lumbering operations are seriously retarded by lack of snow. Otherwise the news of the week is satisfactory, especially as regards the manufacture and distribution of spring goods. Products for fall are also ordered freely, notably in the footwear industry, and shipments of boots and shoes from Boston for the month thus far eclipse all previous records, which is especially significant when viewed in the light of the rapid growth of the industry in other sections.

Iron and steel plants have made steady progress and the manufacturing consumption of fuel is heavy, but household demand for anthracite coal reflects the mild temperature that has prevailed. Labor discussions are not all settled, but there is little serious interruption on this account.

Steady improvement is noted in the primary markets for textile fabrics, urgent requests for prompt delivery indorsing earlier estimates of reduced stocks.

PROPOSE SECESSION.

British Columbia Seeks Separation From Canadian Confederation.

Montreal, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Star says that the spasmodic movements that have been going on in British Columbia for the last few years towards secession from Canadian confederation, are becoming more serious.

At the opening of the provincial legislature, the dispatch says, Mr. McGowan, member for Vancouver, made a speech in which he called upon the government to ask better financial terms from the dominion, not as a favor but as a right, and to prepare in case of refusal a monster petition to King Edward, requesting the severance of the ties between British Columbia and Canadian confederation. The speech was greeted with much applause.

CUBA'S GRATITUDE

Will Be Expressed in $25,000 Wedding Gift to Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Havana, Jan. 27.—The senate last evening unanimously passed an appropriation of $25,000 for the purchase of a wedding gift for Miss Alice Roosevelt. Just before the conclusion of the session the secretary of the senate read a bill which had been introduced jointly by Senator Mendez Capote, the vice president-elect; Senator Alfredo Zayas, president of the Liberal party, and Gen. Manuel Sanguily, the leader of the Independent party, directing President Palma to select a wedding gift for Miss Roosevelt and appropriating $25,000 therefor.

Each of the senators introducing the bill spoke in a similar strain to Senor Zayas, who said that Cuba owed some evidence of appreciation to her unfailing friend, Theodore Roosevelt, and that the wedding of his daughter afforded opportunity to demonstrate Cuba's love for and appreciation of her illustrious father. Each speaker pointed out that all parties had agreed as to the propriety and appropriateness of the making of such a gift.

Before the vote was taken Gen. Cisneros, who has been called the most anti-American man in congress, voiced his approval of the bill and moved that it be passed by acclamation. It was so passed. Assurances are given that the house will take similar action.

Always Pursuing.

"What's your occupation, sir?"

"Mine is a pursuit. I'm a bill collector, you know."

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—A revised estimate of the exportable surplus of wheat in Argentina showing a marked increase of previous figures caused a weak wheat market early in toay's session. Later the market became firm on buying by shorts who were influenced chiefly by an active demand for cash wheat at the principal grain centers of the United States. At the close May corn was off ¼@⅜c. Oats were down ⅛c. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, 85⅝; corn, May, 44⅜; oats, May, 31¼.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—Jan. 26.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 47@48c; new high mixed, 48½@49½c; new yellow ear, 50½@51½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 36@36½c; No. 3, 35¼@35½c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13@13.25; No. 2, $11.25@11.75; No. 1 clover, $9.25@9.75; No. 1 mixed, $10.50@11.

Eggs—Selected, 20@21c.

Butter—Prints, 30@30½c; tubs, 29@29½c; dairy, 20½@21½c.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14½@15c; Ohio full cream, 14½@15c; Wisconsin Swiss, 15@15½c; limberger, new, 13½@14c.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat smooth, steers, $5 25@5.45; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.25@3.85; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.85@4.60; choice milch cows, $35@50; medium to good milch cows, $20@30; good fat, smooth handy butchers' bulls, $3.35@3.85; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.50@4.00; fed steers, common to good quality, $3.00@3.50; fair to choice stockers, $2 85@3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $8.50@9.00; veals, fair to good, $6.50@8.00; heavy and thin calves, $3@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $5.75@5.80; choice medium weights, $5.75@5.80; best heavy yorkers, $5.80@5.85; good light yorkers, $5.80@5.85; pigs, good to prime, $5.80.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.60@6; good to choice mixed, $5.00@5.50; fair to good mixed, $4.25@5.00; culls and common, $3@4; spring lambs, $5@7.85.

ABSORBED BY TRUST

Former Oil Refiner Tells How Standard Eliminated Competition.

REPUBLIC COMPANY CREATED

Doing Business as Independent Concern It Secured Business That Standard Could Not Get Because of Prejudice Against It.

Cleveland, Jan. 27.—The second day's session of the investigation by Attorney General Hadley of Missouri into the Standard Oil Company's methods of doing business began before Special Commissioner Schwentner with B. W. Browne, president and treasurer of the Great Western Oil Company of Cleveland, as the first witness. Mr. Brown testified that his company was engaged principally in the marketing end of the oil business and handled lubricating oils largely. Mr. Browne said:

"I have been in the oil business for 25 years and for 18 years was connected with old firm of Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle, which sold out to the Republic Oil company. This firm was an active competitor of the Standard in the business of selling oil. Our company was the largest competitor of the Standard in the state of Missouri and the central west. The firm ceased to do business in June, 1901.

"I was manager of the company at that time. John Teagle conducted negotiations for the sale of the properties and what information I gained of the sale I obtained from him. I have no documentary evidence of the negotiations which began several months before the deal was consummated.

"The Republic Oil company appeared upon the scene immediately after the deal with the Standard was consummated, Louis H. Turrell coming in here and taking charge of affairs temporarily. Mr. Turrell told me when I was first introduced to him that he was a representative of the Standard Oil. I am somewhat familiar with the methods of the Republic Oil company since it took charge of the property of Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle. The Standard has always had what is called a dissatisfied trade, which business was easy for the independent companies to obtain. The Republic went after this trade under the guise of being an independent concern.

"Since I left the Republic Oil company," continued Mr. Brown. "I have had numerous talks with representatives of the concern, principally with Walter C. Teagle, the vice president, and I have learned from them that general instructions had been issued to make the claim that the Republic company was an independent concern and had no connection with the Standard Oil company. I also learned from them that the Republic company was going after the same business that was controlled by the firm of Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle, which business it was impossible for the Standard Oil company to get because of the prejudice against it.

"Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle was for years able to sell its oils in competition with the Standard company, notwithstanding that the Standard sold at lower prices. This was because of the fact that many dealers would not buy of the Standard company at any price, as they considered it a monopoly and used unfair methods in its business. This situation was, I have always understood, the principal reason why the Standard Oil company wished to get control of our firm's property."

BRIBED THE REPORTERS.

Attorneys for Beef Barons Resort to Wrongful Methods.

Washington, Jan. 27.—By authority of President Roosevelt correspondence was made public at the White House relating to methods alleged to have been employed by attorneys for the beef packers who are under indictment at Chicago to influence public opinion in behalf of the packers.

The documents consist of a communication made to Attorney General Moody by United States District Attorney Morrison of Chicago setting out certain alleged facts regarding the payment of a sum of money to Chicago newspaper reporters by one of the attorneys for the beef packers, a letter from the attorney general to the president, transmitting Mr Morrison's report, expressing the opinion that no way existed under the law by which the alleged offense could be punished and a letter from the president to the attorney general directing the publication of the correspondence in order that the public might be informed of one situation, at least, which the government has to meet in prosecuting the case against packers.

MOVED 13 TIMES A YEAR.

Young Wife Tells Court She Has Enough of Married Life.

Uniontown, Pa., Jan. 27.—At a hearing before Justice Dawson, Mrs. Thomas Stockton, aged 19, testified that her husband had moved 13 times in the one year of their matrimonial life. This depleted their financial resources so much that her mother took the young wife back home, alleging that she was on the verge of starvation.

Stockton was arrested for making threats. During the hearing he declared that after his marriage he washed the dishes more times than his wife. He is only 23. In default of the costs he went to jail. The wife said that if she could get a divorce she would remain single for the rest of her days.

DON'T HAVE A FIRE.

Most Frequent Causes of This Household Disaster.

Carelessness is the human equation entering into nearly all fires. This and ignorance, either of the common causes of household fires or of what to do when an incipient blaze is discovered, are responsible for the destruction of hundreds of American homes annually. "Lose your head and you lose your home" is an aphorism which may well be quoted in time of fire, and this applies quite as much to the head of the house as to his better half. Asked what to do in case of fire, our fire chief promptly replied, "Don't have a fire." What he meant was this:

Don't empty hot ashes into a wooden barrel. It is better not to use a wooden barrel anyhow.

Don't shake the range or furnace and immediately take up the ashes. Clear the ash pit first and then shake down. It is the freshly shaken down ashes and coals that make the trouble.

Don't keep a hot fire continuously in an open fireplace for too long a time. The thickest wall of brick will heat through eventually.

Don't leave hot fat on the stove.

Don't have unprotected woodwork close to a furnace.

Don't allow paper or other light, inflammable stuff to accumulate in the cellar or elsewhere.

Don't allow greasy rags to lie in dark corners or closets.

Don't have lace curtains near unprotected gas jets.

These cover the more important and most frequent causes of fire. Leaky gas jets are not infrequently the occasion of bad outbreaks. Gas stoves possess elements of danger which all too frequently are overlooked. "Gas stoves break the monotony of life for us pretty often," said a fireman. Then he explained that a tiny hole often develops in the supply tube not far from the burner. Sooner or later a lighted match is passed over it or flame from the burner reaches it and a blaze so small as to escape notice is started. The stove is left for an hour or two, the flames eat a constantly increasing hole until the tube is burned off, and a full flow of gas starts a conflagration.

The common method of hunting with a lighted match for gas leaks is a dangerous practice, as the following incident shows: A householder, detecting the odor of gas in the cellar, examined all the pipes, going over them carefully with lighted matches. Nowhere could he detect a leak, and at last he gave up the search. A few hours later his house was seriously damaged by fire. Investigation showed that a lead gas pipe had been melted off. During the morning search for gas the match had passed over the leak, starting a flame so small that by daylight it was invisible. Gradually it had melted the lead, with the final disastrous results.

Just here let me offer an infallible test for leaking gas pipes given me by a veteran fire fighter. With a shaving brush or other small brush and an ordinary soap lather go over a suspected pipe. If there is a leak, no matter how tiny, it will blow bubbles in the lather. A leak too small to produce a flame will thus disclose its whereabouts.—T. W. Burgess in Good Housekeeping.

Celery Root Salad.

Wash and scrape celery roots, then cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain, sprinkle with salt and set aside covered to cool. When cold cut in half inch cubes. Pour over a pint of cubes about five tablespoonfuls of olive oil mixed with a little salt and pepper. Turn the pieces of vegetables over and over with a fork and spoon to cause them to take up the oil, then pour over about three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and mix again. Serve on lettuce leaves. The whites of two cooked eggs cut in small pieces and the yolks sifted may be mixed with the celery root before the addition of the oil. Mayonnaise dressing may be used instead of the simple oil and vinegar A little grated onion may be added, or the salad fork and spoon may be rubbed with a clove of garlic cut in halves. —Boston Cooking School Magazine.

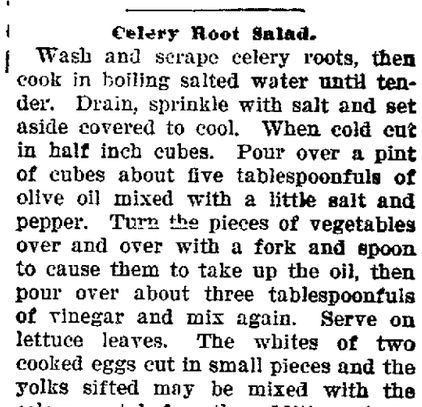
Mint Sherbet.

Boil together for five minutes a pound of sugar and a pint of water. Pound well the leaves from one large bunch of mint, pour over them the hot sirup and set away until cold, then strain. Add the strained juice of three lemons and freeze. When hard, remove the dasher, mix well with a spoon, repack the freezer and set aside for several hours.

Sweets For a Luncheon.

Fancy heart shaped boxes are filled with candied rose petals, strawberries, violets or mint leaves.

Pastry strips are rolled in chopped nuts and twisted into bowknots brush-



VALENTINE BONBONS.

ed with egg and baked, being dusted with sugar just before the baking is finished.—Delineator.

To Clean Bottles.

To clean decanters and other narrow necked bottles put in half a cup of vinegar, then half as much tea leaves. Shake until clear, empty, put in warm soapsuds and shake again. Then rinse thoroughly.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Genevieve Doddridge, who has been seriously ill at her home in Park street, is able to be about again.

Fred Wise with his niece, Miss Margery Wise, spent Friday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson, in Akron.

Miss Margery Gates, of Massillon, with her fiance, Charles Zollinger, of Canton, were guests at a dance in the Masonic hall, at Elyria, Friday night.

Huntington Brown, of Mansfield, and Oliver Jacobs, of Philadelphia, are guests at the residence of the latter's sister, Mrs. C. J. Brown, in East Main street.

Mrs. Walter Angel will entertain the members of Stark hive No. 288, Ladies of the Maccabees, with progressive euchre at her home, 576 South Erie street, on Wednesday afternoon.

George Brown, of Leetonia, was hit and instantly killed by Pennsylvania passenger train No. 41, Friday morning. At the time of his death he was assisting in the erection of a signal station near East Palestine.

R. B. Crawford, jr., treasurer of Perry township, paid the school teachers of the township their monthly salaries on Saturday. There are eleven teachers in all and the pay roll amounts to $600.

The Ladies of the Eagles will entertain the Eagles with a card party Wednesday evening in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall. The hostesses will be Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Clementz, Mrs. John, Mrs. Sommers and Mrs. Jones. The game will start at 8 o'clock.

The Colonial club pleasantly surprised Miss Helen Ess at her home in Muskingum street, Friday evening. Games were played, after which lunch was served. Solos were sung by Miss Florence Clark and Walter Ess. Among those present was Joseph Good, of Canton.

Miss Minnie Ellis, president of Mrs. Major McKinley tent No. 1, delightfully entertained fourteen of the members of the tent at her home in Henry street Friday evening. Cards and flinch were played, after which lunch was served. The favors were pink carnations.

Miss Katherine Wasson, of San Francisco, and Mr. John R. Dunn, formerly of Massillon, will be quietly married at the home of the bride on Wednesday, January 31. On account of the recent death of Miss Wasson's mother the marriage will be a quiet one. Only immediate relatives are to be present.

Master Weldon Martin was agreeably surprised at his home, 76 Grape street, by twenty-five of his little friends, Friday evening. All kinds of games were played and there was a taffy pull, after which a delicious lunch was served. The little folks departed wishing Master Martin many happy returns of the day.

The dinner dance at the Massillon club Friday evening proved a pleasant change from the usual form of winter entertainments. Dinner was served in the billiard room at 6:30, dancing began at 8 and most of the guests were at home by 11:30. Among the guests were the Misses Mary and Josephine Miller, of Cleveland, and Miss Katherine Ries, of Meyersdale, Pa., who are visiting Miss Ethel Eyman; and Messrs. Scott, Blake, Strayer and Folwell, of Canton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds left Friday evening for Pasadena, Cal. They will spend Tuesday at the Hotel El Tovar, Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and reach Pasadena Thursday morning, joining the Massillon party which preceded them several weeks ago. Mrs. L. K. McClymonds, of Morris Plains, N. J., Miss Ruth McClymonds and Miss Jessie Russell will follow them in two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. James Hunt and Miss Helen Hunt left Saturday morning for southern California. They will join Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds at Chicago.

A GREAT RAT HUNT.

The City of Coshocton is Overrun With the Rodents.

Coshocton, O., Jan. 27.—The spectacle of an entire town turning out to fight rats will soon be witnessed here. Today the association of Coshocton business men divided into two bands, the line of division being the main business street of the city, and for thirty days an old fashioned rat hunt will be held. A tally will be kept of the animals killed, and the organization killing the most is to be banqueted at the expense of the losers. In the last six months the city has become overrun with rats.

CITY'S HEALTH GOOD.

Massillon Comparatively Free from Contagious Diseases.

Dr. T. Clarke Miller, of the board of health, said Saturday morning that the health of the city continues good. Massillon is free from all special troubles. There is one mild case of typhoid fever reported in the second ward and three houses are placarded for diphtheria.

NEARBY TOWNS.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, Jan. 26.—The mines are working very poorly here. As a result a great many miners are leaving this community.

The East Greenville band has once more reorganized, under the leadership of W. W. Graybill.

Revival meetings are being held at the M. E. church, by the Rev. William Williams, of West Brookfield.

Mrs. Emma Bowers, of Barberton, was visiting friends and relatives in this town Sunday.

The Jr. O. U. A. M., of this town, meet every Thursday at the F. of A. hall.

A choir has been organized in the M. E. church. H. C. Graybill was unanimously elected director.

Mrs. D. W. Jones has bought the office of the Klondike mine, and has moved the same to this town. After being remodeled it will be converted into a confectionery store.

The fishermen of this town have begun to get busy, and some fine catches have already been reported.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Philip Loew is on the sick list with an attack of grip.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. William Gamble and Samuel Warwick, and Edward Stanton, of Coshocton, spent Wednesday in Navarre. They were on their way home from Massillon, where they attended the funeral of the late Levi Cecil.

Mrs. Samuel Clayton returned to Cleveland today. She was called to Navarre by the death of her niece, little Dorothy Kline.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Balser, a daughter.

Ora Biddle is recovering from a severe attack of grip.

Friends and neighbors of Mrs. Krites gave a donation party in her honor Tuesday evening.

Miss Ceridwin Thomas, of Canton, spent Wednesday in Navarre.

Miss May Erb, of Massillon, is visiting Miss Edith Steele.

Miss Ruth Loew spent Thursday in Massillon.

Mrs. John Ricksecker attended the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Koons, in Canal Dover, Thursday.

WILMOT.

Wilmot, Jan. 27.—George Bauders, the boy who accidentally shot himself some weeks ago, has recovered from the wound. The ball, however, is still lodged near the collar bone. He says it is working toward the surface.

Invitations have been received here for the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Axe, 422 East Thirty-second street, Los Angeles, Cal., the event to be observed on Tuesday, February 6. Their many friends here send their respects and trust that they may live to enjoy many anniversaries.

Mrs. Effie Ricksecker was a Massillon visitor last Thursday.

Miss Ida Thompson is slowly recovering from an attack of lung fever.

Mrs. Mary Dalbey has been suffering from a severe attack of indigestion since Monday.

Will Crossland is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Crossland, at West Lebanon, this week.

The Misses Edna Haas and Louise Spidle attended the teachers' institute at the Cross Roads last Friday night and Saturday.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Jan. 27.—Miss Chloe Crookston is seriously ill with pneumonia of the lungs.

Ernst Price returned Monday to Lorain after a short visit with his parents here.

Fred P. Ries and Philip C. Rohr spent a few days the past week in Barberton.

William E. Preece, a guard at the Mansfield reformatory, visited his family during the past week.

Mrs. Shad White left Wednesday night to visit her daughter at Barberton.

Mrs. Joseph Griffith and Mrs. D. Kirk, of Canal Fulton, called on friends in town Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hoover are spending the week with friends in Massillon.

Charles Crookston was unexpectedly called upon by forty friends Saturday night at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crookston. The presence of the young folks, who came by surprise, was for the purpose of helping him to celebrate his seventeenth birthday anniversary. The welcome guests started right in to have a jolly good time and fully succeeded in satisfying their intentions. Cards were played and many parlor games were indulged in. The Misses Crookston rendered several pleasing selections on the piano. A nice lunch was set at 10:30 o'clock.

I Give Honor to Whom it is Due.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Roundout, N. Y., cured me of Bright's disease and Gravel. Four of the best Physicians had failed to relieve me. I have recommended it to scores of people with like success, and know it will cure all who try it.—Mrs. E. P. Mizner, Burg Hill, O. Price $1.00, all druggists; 6 bottles $5 00.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

WM. E. MANROW DEAD.

Was in Business in Massillon During the Sixties.

The Goshen (Ind.) Democrat, of the 10th inst., announces the death of William E. Manrow, a former resident of this city. In the sixties Mr. Manrow was in the stove and tinware business in this city, being associated with the late Isaac N. Doxsee and Philip Smith, the firm name being Doxsee, Manrow & Smith. Mr. Smith, the only remaining member of the firm, resides in North Hill street in this city. The following is clipped from the Democrat:

"William E. Manrow died this forenoon at about 8:30 o'clock at his home, corner of Eighth and Jefferson streets, after several months' illness, of Bright's disease. William Eldredge Manrow was born near Massillon, O., May 23, 1835, of Scotch and Yankee parentage, his father having come from Scotland when a boy. He came to Goshen in 1866 from Massillon, O., being engaged in the hardware business. He moved his stock to Goshen and carried on business in the building now occupied by Snobarger's 'Rookery,' and also where Beeson's drug store is now located, being in partnership with William Norton and later with Mr. Brubaker, to whom he afterwards sold his interest, at which time he retired from the business. Later he started in the jobbing and contracting business at the corner of Cottage avenue and Jefferson street, retiring from business about two years ago. The business is still carried on at the same place as the Goshen Cornice Works, by his son, Nathan Manrow. He was married to Nancy H. Schilling at Massillon, O., February 10, 1859, his wife dying March 20, 1904. To this union six children were born: Isaac Newton, William Stanton, Nathan, Wesley, Charles Alonzo and Archibald. Of the children, Nathan and Charles survive him. About a year ago he married Mrs. Jennie Smith, of South Bend, who survives him. Three sisters also survive, Mrs. Bennett, of Wabash; Mrs. Noble, of San Diego, Cal.; and Mrs. Krider, of North Manchester, Ind.; also a half-sister, Mrs. Hammond, of Columbus, O. The deceased had always been an ardent worker in the Methodist church, of which he has been a member for about fifty-four years."

GOOD ROADS TALK.

Meeting Held in Mayor's Court Room Saturday.

Jacob J. Wise, clerk of courts, presided at a meeting of the good roads association held in the mayor's court room Saturday afternoon. The meeting was called for the purpose of perfecting a good roads association which was organized in Schworm's hall two weeks ago. Mr. Wise talked at length of the good results being accomplished for better roads brought about by the present agitation in the various townships, not alone in Stark county, but throughout the United States. "There is little if anything demanding public attention," he said, "more than the matter of better roads and we have in the past been content to struggle along year after year with the frequent impassable condition of the roads without devoting ourselves seriously to the removal of the cause. This reform requires wise and honest legislation and can only be accomplished through thorough organization."

Clark W. Metzger, ex-member of the legislature and advocate of good roads and other reforms, said that a few days ago a traveling salesman consumed five hours in driving with a team from Mt. Eaton to this city, a distance of twelve miles. "Evidently," he said, "our public spirit is so entirely lacking that we daily look on the mud holes in front of our residences without much concern and each succeeding year finds the roads but little if any improved with the money expended. The present condition of the roads is nothing more or less than the outcome of the very inferior manner in which they are at present looked after. The bill which is in course of preparation will soon be ready for introduction at Columbus. If enacted into a law it will provide funds and a system under which the roads can be improved."

Mr. Metzgar embodied a suggestion in a resolution to appoint a by-laws committee to report at the next regular meeting. It was seconded by A. B. Camp and tabled pending a further general discussion of the proposition by the township delegates. There were one hundred and fifty present, including representatives of Perry, Lawrence, Tuscarawas and Bethlehem townships.

P. L. Hunt acted as secretary.

ANTI-TREATING LAWS.

Two Bills Introduced in the Ohio Legislature.

Columbus, Jan. 27.—Treating, tipping and grafting will all be abolished in Ohio if bills introduced in the House of Representatives are passed and their provisions enforced.

There are two anti-treat bills, both from northwestern Ohio. Dr. F. F. Demuth, representative from Paulding county, is the author of one. It provides that whoever treats, or accepts a treat, to intoxicating liquor, shall be fined $25 for the first offense and $100 for the second offense.

D. D. Spangler, representative from Henry county, introduced the other anti-treat bill. Except in the matter of penalties, it is similar to the Demuth bill. For the first offense, a fine of $3 to $5 is provided; for the second offense, $5 to $8, and for subsequent offenses, $15 to $25. As an amendment, for testimony against offenders, one-half of all fines collected shall be paid to the prosecuting witness and one-half to the school fund.

The anti-tipping and anti-graft bill was introduced by Representative Elkins, of Tuscarawas county. It provides that whoever shall give or accept any gift or gratuity or commission for the purpose of influencing the receiver to do any particular act in connection with his employer's business, shall be guilty of misdemeanor and fined not to exceed $100 nor imprisonment for more than one year.

TO OUST SALOONS.

New Plan to Exclude Them from Residential Districts.

Columbus, Jan. 27.—The really big temperance measure of the session was thrown into the House hopper Thursday by Representative Woods, of Medina, in the name of Representative Jones, of Jefferson. Henceforth it will be known as the Jones bill. It was drawn by Wayne B. Wheeler, of the Anti-Saloon League, and amends the residence local option district law.

It is provided that saloons may be excluded from any residential district up to five thousand population by a petition signed by a majority of the voters. The petitions are to be verified by the court of common pleas or the mayor. The mayor must certify the result.

Fifty per cent of each of the four sides of a city block must be devoted to business purposes to be exempted. As to a section of street, it is provided that, to constitute a business section, it must have sixty-five per cent devoted to business "exclusively."

If within any time after two years a majority of the voters of a district wish to throw it open to saloons again, they can do so by petition.

"It will require more temperance sentiment to put saloons out by petition than by secret ballot," said Superintendent Wheeler, of the Anti-Saloon League, "but when they are prohibited it will be harder to bring them back."

REPRESENTS UTAH.

Smoot Says He is Not Influenced by Apostle Smith.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, discussing the charges against him pending before the Senate committee on privilege and elections, said:

"I represent in the Senate not the Mormon church or any individual group of Mormon officials, but the state of Utah and the Republican party. Joseph Smith, president of the quorum or board of apostles of the church, of which I am a member, has no more influence with me than has any other citizen of Utah.

"Why, in all my service in the Senate I have received only one letter from Smith. That was a request from him that I secure the reappointment of Edward Anderson as surveyor of the general land office at Salt Lake. Instead of doing this I supported the candidacy for that place of Thomas Hull, who was appointed by President Roosevelt. This of itself, ought to show how ridiculous is the claim of my opponents that I am under the influence of the church or of Smith."

HERE AT HOME.

Massillon Citizens Gladly Testify and Confidently Recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

It is testimoney like the following that has placed "the old Quaker Remedy" so far above competitors. When people right here at home raise their voice in praise there is no room left for doubt. Read the public statement of a Massillon citizen:

Mrs. Rose M Remmele, of 121 Wooster street, says: "I value Doan's Kidney Pills today as highly as I did in the summer of 1900 when I was pleased to give them my unqualified endorsement through our Massillon papers. The cure effected at that time, four years ago, has been permanent. Other members of my family have also used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results and I know of several others who recommend them very strongly from the benefit they derived from their use. I procured this remedy at Baltzly's drug store."

Sold by all dealers; price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Itch! Itch! Itch!—Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! The more you scratch the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment. It cures piles, eczema, any skin itching. All druggists sell it.

Fancy navel oranges at 10 and 15 cents per dozen, at Gies & Reis's, 16 North Erie street.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Three publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

FOR RENT.

BUSINESS ROOMS—One room 40x22 feet; one front office room 18x15; one office 14x18, and one 20x19, on second floor; all with heat; in new Independent building. Inquire at Independent office.

BUSINESS room No 11 E Main St. now occupied by C J Duncan's Jewelry store Possession given April 1, 1906. Inquire at Diehlenn's clothing and shoe house.

EIGHT roomed house east of the city with gas for light and heat; plenty of good fruit; good barn suitable for a team, an extra lot 60x200 also good garden Posses ion given by March 15 Inquire of Albert Stephan, car Jackson Lane, on Canton road.

FOUR roomed house at 173 Duncan St. Apply at 171 Duncan St. Gas and city water

FOUR Rooms; gas for light and heat, city and cistern water; good large garden; possession given January 2; near Russell's shop and W & L E Inquire Dr F. B Williamson, N Mill street.

HOUSE—Four room house and summer kitchen, No. 178 Front street. Inquire C. V. Hammersmith, insurance office

HOUSE—One new 6 room house, 223 West Main; all modern conveniences, bath, h t and cold water gas, attic and cellar. Ready Feb 1. Inquire Chas. E Archer, or 227 W. Main St

HOUSE—Cor. South Mill and Oak streets. Inquire of H. L. McLain at Union National Bank

HOUSE—Seven-room house, including bath furnished complete; gas for light and heat; city and cistern water; on Edna street. Inquire at 16 Edna St.

HOUSE—Eight room house with city and cistern water; gas for light and heat; possession given at once. Also lot for sale in rear, 50 ft. sq Inquire at premises, No. 35 Richville Ave.

ONE OFFICE ROOM on second floor in new Schworm block. Inquire C. Frank Schworm grocery.

ROOMS—Three nice large rooms on Green street, all on first floor. Inquire at 143 Green

SEVEN roomed house; city and cistern water located on Park street. Inquire of F. A Seberg, 14 North St., next to Groff's livery barn

SIX roomed house, No 29 Bank St. in good condition; city and cistern water; also has gas and bath fixtures. Henry Lantz.

WANTED.

ANYONE in need of a good housekeeper, address Box 426, Canal Fulton, O.

FARMER—The trustees of the Charity school, Massillon, Ohio desire to secure a superintendent to take charge April 1, '06. The farm contains 180 acres. Applications must be made before Feb. 4th. H. C Brown, Treasurer.

GIRL—A competent girl for general house work. Rev. E. J Craft, corner Hill and Oak Sts.

MAN to travel for manufacturer; experience unnecessary; salary; expenses advanced; commission paid also; staple line; firm good standing; permanent for right party. References. Address Mgr. 704 Star Building, Chicago.

MEN—Energetic men desiring permanent positions; healthful, honorable employment, rapid advancement, weekly pay. Address immediately, J B Nellis & Co., (Dept B) Rochester, N. Y. Established 1857.

THREE YOUNG MEN to prepare for desirable positions in Government Service Good salary. Fine opportunity for promotion. Address "Help," care Independent.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOUR acres of land; good house—5 rooms and summer kitchen and good barn, well, 46 good fruit trees and 3 acres in berries—strawberries and raspberries, located southwest of Crystal Springs Will trade on city property. Address Julius Molzahn, Crystal Springs, O

LOST.

BEADS—String of gold beads; lost between Hill St and Burd's skating rink. Finder please return to this office.

Want column ads. pay. Try it

FOR SALE.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE promptly and accurately made at reasonable prices The Trump Abstract Company, Eagle Block, Canton, O.

COUNTRY home, 2 miles from square, containing 8 acres of land, 7 roomed house, fruit, berries etc.; all necessary out buildings. See J. J. Altland, collector for The Independent

FARMS—100 acres, good house, large barn; four other buildings sugar house and sugar bush; apples, grapes, peaches, pears and plums; 28 miles from Cleveland, 5½ miles to Geauga county seat Price $3,500. Also 22 acres, A 1 house, large barn, apples, grapes, peaches and pears; near grocery, school and church; 7 miles to county seat. Can sell this farm for $1800 248 Arcade, Cleveland, O.

FOUR dining chairs, 1 dining table, 1 iron and brass bed complete, 1 air tight heater, 1 ladies' wheel, 1 couch. Cheap if sold at once. Inquire at No. 3 28. Erie St.

HORSE—Five year old driving horse, new open buggy and buggy harness, cheap. Call at 48 W. Cherry St.

HOUSES—4 rooms and bath room not equipped, 56 Wood street, off Walnut street. $1200.

7 rooms bath, open hall and stairway, rear 79 Green St., $270

rooms and sewer connections, Duncan St. near Tremont St. $260

11 rooms modern conveniences, barn and shop, 126 East Tremont St. $840.

7 rooms, all conveniences, 576 S Erie, $310.

8 rooms and bath and good barn, 582 South Erie St. $3200.

Inquire of Chas G King, 29 S. Erie St.

HOUSE—New 7 room house, modern conveniences, North East street. Inquire of Dr C O. Carr.

HOUSE—Six-room house on Akron St.; gas bath, furnace, city and cistern water; lot 55x180 feet; good barn: one of the most desirable locations in the city. P. A Taggart.

IF YOU want to buy a property I can tell you who wishes to sell If you desire to sell your property, I can find you a buyer. A selection of good lots to offer at prices ranging from $300 to $2700. Inquire of Chas. G. King, 29 South Erie St.

LOTS—Five lots on Fries St.; 3 acres divided into 1 acre lots on Russell St. Inquire of A. F. Portman or C. V. Hammersmith.

LOTS—Four lots on Hill St., between Tremont and Oak Sts., and two cheap lots near the English Catholic school. Wm. Mc Millan, Attorney.

ONE dining table, square, oak, 1 lounge, rocking chair, old fashioned sofa and several other articles Inquire 59 North St.

POULTRY—Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets, fine healthy stock; eggs for batching in season. Inquire of Gust. Theis at No 2 engine house, West Tremont St., City.

PROPERTY—Eleven acres with good five-room house, barn, fruit and all necessary outbuildings; well and cistern water; 1½ miles north of Massillon. Inquire Fred. C Fisher, Admr. of Michael Fisher, 84 Washington, Ave

SHOW CASES—One 8 ft. all glass display show case, marble base, two adjustable shelves One 8 ft. 20 in high show case and table. C. C. Miller, Jeweler, Massillon, O.

TEAM—Bay team, will weigh about 2,500. Can be bought cheap if sold soon. J. A. Poorman, Navarre, O., R. F. D. Massillon phone 2 on 482.

THE WHITMAN property on E South St.; house has 11 rooms, hall and bath, furnace, gas, city and cistern water, fruit trees, good barn and other out buildings. Inquire at Whitmans Clothing store or on the premises.

TICKETS—Ocean Steamship Tickets—NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, CUNARD FABRE, AUSTRO-AMERICAN & PRINCE LINES. Money forwarded anywhere. Warren E. Russell, 2 E. Tremont St.

11 ROOM house on Columbia Heights, $2900.
3 room house on East street, $550.
4 room house on W. Tremont St, $900.
4 room house on Sippo street, $900
5 room house on Rawson street $1250.
5 room house on Duncan street, $1300.
5 room house on Orange street, $1250.
6 room hous on Jarvis avenue, $1750.
Columbia restaurant, $2100
See S. Burd.

The A. J. Humberger Sons Co. January Clearing Sale.

Bargains in Blankets, Comforts and Spreads.

Get the Clearing Sale Price It means money in your purse.

Stirring Prices the Remaining Days

of the January Sale; therefore get here tomorrow if possible and pick up some of the Exceptional Values that are marked at prices that should clean them out in a hurry. Here is an opportunity; don't let it pass by if it's money you want to save, and want the best of merchandise.

Seersucker Ginghams, worth 10c yard, choice 6½c a yard
Lace Edging and Insertions, 2c and 5c per yard. See them.
The New Madras for shirt waists and suits, neat styles, your choice only 15c.

Chinaware Special for Saturday—Lot 1, choice 15c; lot 2, choice 25c. Pick 'em out—they're bargains.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats and Furs.

Every garment in the house will be closed out at the lowest prices ever heard of for such values. Come in and see what we will do for you along the garment line.

Stationery.

We have the largest and most varied assortment of Box Stationery it has ever been our pleasure to show you, in all colors and many styles of sizes and finish at very popular prices.

BAHNEY'S, - - 20 E. Main St.

Drop a quarter in "The Independent" Want Columns and get what you want.

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